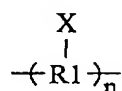This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of claims:
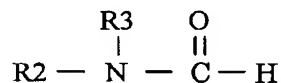
Claims 1-17 (canceled)

Claim 18 (new):   A proton conductor, including:

a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula:

$$-\!\!\left(R1\right)_{\!n}^{\overset{\displaystyle X}{\displaystyle |}}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protoic dissociation group, and $n \geqq 1$; and

a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula:

$$R2 - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle R3}{\displaystyle |}}{N} - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\displaystyle \|}}{C} - H$$
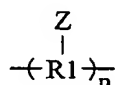
where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 19 (new):   A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

Claim 20 (new):   A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein where a number of moles of the first compound is a, and the number of moles of the second compound is b, a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the protic dissociation group $(a \times n)$ includes $10 \leqq b/(a \times n) \leqq 30$.
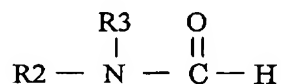
Claim 21 (new): A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein the protic dissociation group is at least one of a $-SO_3H$ group, a $-COOH$ group, and a $-OH$ group.

Claim 22 (new): A single ion conductor, including:

a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula:

$$\underset{n}{-(R1)-}\overset{\overset{\textstyle Z}{|}}{}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and $n \geqq 1$; and

a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula:

$$R2-\underset{\underset{\textstyle R3}{|}}{N}-\overset{\overset{\textstyle O}{||}}{C}-H$$

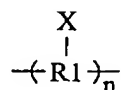where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 23 (new): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

Claim 24 (new): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein where the number of moles of the first compound is c, and a number of moles of the second compound is b, a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the cationic dissociation group $(c \times n)$ is in a range of $10 \leqq b/(c \times n) \leqq 30$.

Claim 25 (new): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein the cationic dissociation group is at least one of a $-SO_3M$ group, a $-COOM$

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group, and a -OM group where M is selected from the group consisting of lithium, sodium, potassium, and rubidium.

Claim 26 (new):   A method of manufacturing a proton conductor, the method comprising impregnating a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula into a second compound or a solution thereof in a solvent, the second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:
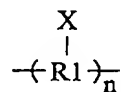
$$\overset{\displaystyle X}{\underset{}{\overset{|}{-\!\!\left(R1\right)\!\!\overline{}_n}}}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geq 1$, and

$$R2 - \overset{\displaystyle R3}{\overset{|}{N}} - \overset{\displaystyle O}{\overset{||}{C}} - H$$
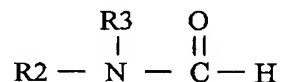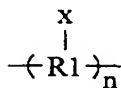
where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.
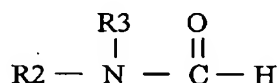
Claim 27 (new):   A method of manufacturing a proton conductor, the method comprising mixing at least one of a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula and a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula and a third compound having a third structural part having a third formula in a solvent and evaporating the solvent, where the first formula, the second formula, and the third formula are as follows, respectfully.

$$\overset{\displaystyle X}{\underset{}{\overset{|}{-\!\!\left(R1\right)\!\!\overline{}_n}}}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geq 1$;

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$$
\begin{array}{c}
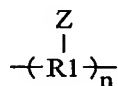\text{x} \\
| \\
-(\text{R1})_{\overline{n}}
\end{array}
$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, x represents a group capable of becoming a protic dissociation group by ion exchange, and n is in a range of n≥1; and

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{R3} & \text{O} \\
| & || \\
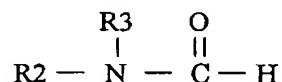\text{R2} - \text{N} - \text{C} - \text{H}
\end{array}
$$

where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 28 (new): A method of manufacturing a single ion conductor, the method comprising impregnating a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula into a second compound or solution thereof in a solvent, the second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:
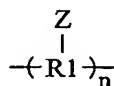
$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Z} \\
| \\
-(\text{R1})_{\overline{n}}
\end{array}
$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and n is in a range of n≥1; and

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{R3} & \text{O} \\
| & || \\
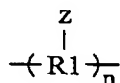\text{R2} - \text{N} - \text{C} - \text{H}
\end{array}
$$

where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 29 (new): A method of manufacturing a single ion conductor, the method comprising mixing at least one of a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula and a second compound having a second

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structural part having a second formula and a third compound having a third structural part having a third formula in a solvent and evaporating the solvent, where the first formula, the second formula and the third formula are as follows, respectfully:

$$\begin{array}{c} Z \\ | \\ -\!\!\left(\, R1 \,\right)_{\!\!\overline{n}} \end{array}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and n is in a range of n≧1;

$$\begin{array}{c} z \\ | \\ -\!\!\left(\, R1 \,\right)_{\!\!\overline{n}} \end{array}$$

where R1 represents a component including carbon, z represents a group capable of becoming a cationic dissociation group by ion exchange, and n is in a range of n≧1; and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & R3 & O \\ & | & || \\ R2 - & N - & C - H \end{array}$$
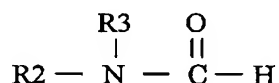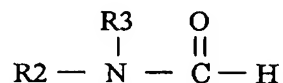
where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 30 (new):   An electrochemical capacitor having a capacitance between a pair of electrodes opposed with an electrolyte therebetween, wherein the electrolyte includes a first compound having a first structural part and a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ | \\ -\!\!\left(\, R1 \,\right)_{\!\!\overline{n}} \end{array}$$

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where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of n≧1; and

$$R2 - \underset{\underset{\displaystyle R3}{|}}{N} - \underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{||}}{C} - H$$
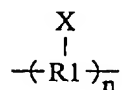
where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 31 (new):   An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

Claim 32 (new):   An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein where a number of moles of the first compound is a, and a number of moles of the second compound is b, a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the protic dissociation group (a×n) is in a range of 10≦b/(a×n)≦30.

Claim 33 (new):   An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein the protic dissociation group is at least one of a -SO₃H group, a -COOH group, and a -OH group.

Claim 34 (new):   An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, having a pseudo capacity expressed as a derived function $d(\Delta q)/d(\Delta v)$ between a magnitude of an electrical charge (Δq) and a magnitude of an electrical change (Δv), in addition to the capacitance between the pair of electrodes.